The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6.859.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
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Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.	

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 4th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H.P.), Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton via the Canal, calling at Alexandria.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

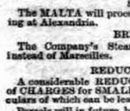
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 28th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,938 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Package will be taken on board of a larger size than the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling if necessary at Falmouth or Plymouth to land Passengers.)

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)

The A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, F. Dawson, Commander.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveying the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accomodation, of a superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon and Stewardess are engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£50
2nd Class Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £7
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	30	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship ARABIA, 2,500 tons burden, Captain Rocco, will be despatched from Bombay on the 1st of MARCH 1871; but will be preceded by the Steam-ship INDIA, 2,500 tons burden Captain Dodino, expected to arrive on or about the 10th February. The exact date of her departure will be fixed and published on her arrival.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

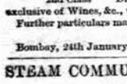
VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th January 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)



Messrs. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship MALABAR, 1,210 tons register, Charles Douglas, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. ORLANDO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship ARDOGWAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 6th and 20th January, and 3rd and 17th February, 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 13th and 27th January, and 10th and 24th February, 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th, and 20th January, and 3rd and 17th February 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 6th January and 3rd February 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 20th January, and 3rd March 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Masras, Negapatam, Galle, Columbo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 10th and 24th January, and 7th and 21st February, 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 3rd, 17th and 31st January, and 14th and 28th February, 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th January, and 6th, 13th 20th and 27th February 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busserah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd January, and 6th and 20th February, 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 28th January, and 25th February 1871.

Managing Agents ..... Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay ..... Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
" Madras ..... Messrs. BINNY & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool vis Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £33; 2nd class £24.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cousin, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

To Brindisi ....Rs. 140	1st Class. 2nd Class. To Rome ....Rs. 153	1st Class. 2nd Class. Rs. 109-8
,, Venice.....Rs. 158	Rs. 108 ,, Munich..Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ditto Under Vests.	1 Mantl.
2 ditto Li en Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Cossier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Passe.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice-versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 31st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder :—

About 300 tons second class Teak Beams.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenients lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st February at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms Photographic Negatives, being the property of a professional Photographer and the accumulation of years of albour.

N.B.—Among these, of which detailed cat-logues are published, and will be had on application to the undersigned, are the portraits of many persons of note, both European and Asiatic, who either have gone to that bourne whence no one returns or have retired from India, and also many views which, through the decrellion of the old Rampart and the transformation of the Old Bombay Green are no more to be seen, and which consequently may be fitly classed also, amongst old friends dead or gone.

Bombay, 31st January 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th proximo, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Sundry Effects belonging to the Estate of the late Major Carr of the Sudras Corps deceased, consisting of Books, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 6th proximo, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the Property of the Estate of late J. P. Hughlings, Esq., deceased, consisting of a large quantity of Furniture containing Tables, Chairs, Cots, Chest of Drawers, Bookstands, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Work Table, Cupboards, Dressing, Towel Horses, Dressing Glass, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Wearing Apparel and variety of sundries, and further particulars will appear in the future advertisements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st January 1871.

HEERALALL & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON, Opposite the Nabob's Tank.

To close Partnership Account.

On 8th, 9th, and 10th February, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, in separate lots, to suit purchasers.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenements, and pucka-built airy storeyed dwelling houses, situated at Mazagon, opposite the Nabob's Tank, in a suitable locality, either for a European or Native family residence, or for the opening of any charitable institution. Has Vehar Water on the premises and a Garden.

The undersigned Auctioneers are open to receive private offers for the same.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, Lot 1 and 2, at 4 P.M.

Lot 1—Assessed under No. 38, containing by admeasurement 1890 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and North by a Road leading to Church Street, on the West by Lawrence de Lima Street, and on the south by Lot No. 3 and 4, at 4 P.M.

Lot 2—Containing 385 square yards, assessed under No. 7, and bounded on the east by Lot 4, on the west by Lot 2, on the north and south by the public road.

At 5 P.M.

Lot 4—Containing by admeasurement 700 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed under No. 6, and bounded on the east and west by the Public Road, on the north by Lot 5 and the public road, on the south by Lot 5 and the public passage.

On FRIDAY, the 10th February, Lot 5 and 6.

At 4 P.M.

Lot 5—All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or stabling, built and standing thereon, with the vacant piece of ground attached thereto, containing altogether 1422 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west and south by the property of Francis de Croos, and on the north by the public passage.

Lot 6—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house erected, built, and standing thereon, and adjoining the Lot 5, situate in Lawrence de Lima street, and assessed under No. 40.

Bombay, 31st January 1871. HEERALALL & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned TREASURY, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amount has been taken, or until further orders :—

Khandeish Treasury, Rupees (6) Six Lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 30th January 1871.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th February, a BAZAAR will be HELD in the HALL of the MONEY INSTITUTION, Esplanade, where a large quantity of Children's Dresses of various sorts, and Ladies' Fancy Work, some of it extremely valuable will be exhibited FOR SALE.

The Proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India.

All friendly to these good causes are respectfully invited to attend.

J. S. S. ROBERTSON.

Church Mission House, Bombay, 28th January 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Purveyors by special appointment to

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

by BERDEEN,

Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be excelled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN :—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a TRUSTWORTHY EUROPEAN or INDO-BRITISH WOMAN as NURSE to take care of FOUR CHILDREN.—Apply by letter to "Z," care of this paper.

AN English MAID SERVANT wishes to MEET with an ENGAGEMENT to proceed with a Lady to England. Good references. Terms—Per-sage paid and a douceur on arrival. Address, "G. F.," Post Office, Bombay.

THE PREMISES in Ash Lane and Rampart Row is TO BE LET from 1st March next.—Apply to the undersigned at Bake House Lane.

BAJEE ZAINAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE.

FOR SALE, Italian Marble HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, VASES, &c. Also a quantity of STATUARY MARBLE and MARBLE FLOORING TILES, assorted sizes, —the latter in both Black and White Colours.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

5, Church Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

LOUIS FRANK, THE CELEBRATED MAGICIAN AND ILLUSIONIST, (Pupil of Chevalier,)

Has the honour to announce that he will appear in his POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT OF NATURAL MAGIC AND ILLUSIONS, IN THE ABOVE THEATRE, On THURSDAY, the 2nd FEB. 1871.

On account of the Great Success on FRIDAY NIGHT, the same Programme will be repeated.

Mr. FRANK has great pleasure in being able to present some entirely new illusions never before performed in this country. It would be quite impossible to mention, within the limits of an advertisement, anything like the whole of the tricks and illusions to be performed, but in the programme for Thursday evening will be included

THE BEAUTIFUL GROWTH OF FLOWERS,

One of the most wonderful achievements in the Art,

AND

DECAPITE PARLANT, OR THE ORACLE OF DELPHOS.

In this most inimitable Illusion a head is put upon a plate or bare table, and to the surprise of every one it goes through all the functions of a living human head; it not only eats, drinks, smokes, and laughs, but will converse with the audience in the most natural manner, and also possesses the faculty of "Second Sight." Mr. Frank begs to say this is s. l. performed by the aid of what is known as the "Sphynx" table, as the head and table can be inspected and examined by any one, and the most sceptical will be compelled to acknowledge this to be one of the greatest marvels of the age. Mr. Frank performed this daily for seven months in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and having combined with it a host of other novelties, he trusts, on the present occasion, to secure that patronage and support he has invariably received both here and in Europe.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

TICKETS for Reserved Seats to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s. Performance to commence at 9 P.M.; Carriages at 11 P.M.

For private engagements apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

F. B. BRINE, Agent.

DURAND MEMORIAL.

H. E. Earl Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I.	Rs. 500	Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I.	Rs. 300
The Hon. Sir W. Grey, K.C.S.I.	100	The Hon. Major Bourke	50
The Hon. J. P. Norman	100	J. A. Crawford, Esq., C.S.	100
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta	200	Roy Dr. Dutt	100
The Hon. Major Gen. Norman, C.B.	200	W. Pirie Duff, Esq.	100
The Hon. John Strachey, C.S.I.	100	F. G. Eldridge, Esq.	100
The Hon. B. H. Ellis, C.S.	200	Robert Stewart, Esq.	100
,, J. R. Bullen Smith	100	Major O. T. Burne	50
,, F. S. Chapman, C.S.	50	F. T. Ralli, Esq.	50
,, David Cowie	50	H. V. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.	50
,, Colonel Strachey, C.S.I.	100	W. G. Romaine, C.S.	50
,, Colonel Anderson, C.S.	100	T. Oldham, Esq., LL.D.	50
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I.	250	John Wienh le, Esq.	50
		T. H. Mudie, Esq.	50
		James Rose, Esq.	50
		R. B. Chapman, Esq., C.S.	50
		The Hon. F. H. Cockerell, C.S.	50
		The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.	50

Subscriptions will be received for Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, by the Bank of Bengal at its Head Office and at its several Agencies, and for Bombay and Western India at the "New Bank of Bombay" and at all its branches.

W. PIRIE DUFF, } Hony. Secretaries.
KHETTERMOHUN CHATTERJEA, }

32 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, 25th January 1871.

MOURNING PAPER, FOR POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The beautiful

WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER

Of Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., to which this Company first invited public attention on the

REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,

Still remains unequalled for agreeable surface resistance to damp, and substantial lightness of texture.

PAPERS, 5 quire packet.	Cash.	Credit.	ENVELOPES, box of 100.	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2 0	2 4	CREAM, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow, Borders	sq. 2 0	2 2	2 0
			ob. 1 12	2 0	
2 4	2 8	VIOLET, with Extra Broad Border, of exquisitely delicate and tasteful	sq. 2 4	2 8	2 4
			ob. 2 0	2 4	

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, for the PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT of the Local Funds Department, Nassick. Salary Rs. 100, and Travelling Allowance. Applications with Specimens of Drawing to be made to the LOCAL FUNDS ENGINEER, Nassick.

None but THOROUGHLY COMPETENT men should apply.

Nassick, 27th January 1871.

NOTICES.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Tapioca Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen, Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co., Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen (Wholesail and Retail), India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 TO 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD (Corner of Cheapside) LONDON,

Established 1843,

Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions	
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Stationery	
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Books	
Fire-arms	Hoots and Shoes	Toys, &c., &c.	
Agricultural Implements	Wines		
	Ales,		

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Toning the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and Disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the Principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 31st January 1871, at 5 o'clock P.M.

W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 31st December 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or who are INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of Major M. W. CARR, Madras Staff Corps (supposed to have been lost at sea), are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month from THIS DATE, after which period no Claim will be attended to.

G. U. PRICE, Colonel, President, Committee of Adjustment.

Marine Lines, 28th January 1871.

IN CHANCERY. Re ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 9½. in the £ Sterling, will be PAID on and after the 30th instant.

MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

19, Rampart Row, 23rd January 1871.

B. F. CAMA'S TRUST ESTATE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1 per cent (one per cent.) on THIS DAY has been DECLARED, and is now PAYABLE to Creditors of this Estate, whose Claims have been admitted by the Trustees.

Creditors will have to produce and, where necessary, to give up the Vouchers held by them in support of their Claims, and execute a Release to B. F. Cama and the Trustees.

F. P. SUNNETT, For Trustees of the Estate.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 25th January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co., Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY'S STORES SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES; Bond or deliver Goods on Bund 24, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co. Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Final Accounts of the Company, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted.

G. G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, }

Bombay, 22nd January 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES held to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agreeable to the premiums due on their respective Policies to be account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagee, the following properties :—

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of a public road at Sholapoor, in the Deccan, known as Bungalow Lawrence Bungalow, registered under No. 51, and bounded on the north by garden ground belonging to the late W. Shewsunker Ramaswamy Mudliar, on the south by the compound of the Collector's Kutchery or Offices, and on the east and west by public roads.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of cultivated ground, situate in the immediate vicinity of Sholapore, aforesaid, known by the name of Joobud, containing one hundred and thirty-three acres and twelve goontas and three-quarters of a goontia, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Sholapore under No. 18, and bounded on the east and north by the boundary line of the village of Keggaum, on the west by the road, and on the south by Lot 3.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of ground adjoining Lot 2, known also by the name of Joobud, containing twenty-seven acres and se

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiry for Land shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. s.			
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
40,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	168
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	350
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,096	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,620
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
756	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	265

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£15	136.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,360
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	1,850	all	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	1[illegible]	250 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	800	all	60 do.	Do. New	180
600	4,800	all	900 do.	Colaba Press Co.	5,800
850	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	4,500	all	1,000	Fort Press Co.	9,700
800	1,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,550
200	5,000	1,500	1 p. c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
1,000	500	7,000	12 p. c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	350	35 p. c.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	435
198	2,500	all	60 p. c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
220	1,000	750	75 p. c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	1,000	all	150 p. c.	Pinnewelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	80	Albert Mills Co.	1,375
500	2,500	all	125 p.c.*	Alliance Spinning	2,255
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,030
1515	150	150	...	Bronch Mills	275
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	2,375
750	4,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,800
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,200
800	2,500	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	2,275
200	1,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,725

*For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,500	1,500	75 p.c.		Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
50	all	5 p.c.		Mechanics Bldg. Co.	30
1,000	300	21 p.c.		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
500	all	25 p.c.		Prescher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	75	Jan. '67	Bank of Bombay	29
40	12½	do.	China	1
250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
			Ind. India Bank	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

3,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
3,500	4,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	106 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 1000 Fine. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 28th January, compared with the statement issued on the 21st January :—

Liabilities.	21st Jan.	28th Jan.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 1,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. ... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	54,44,646	70,47,112
Do. do. do. at Branches	20,40,272	24,82,685
Other Deposits	232,78,690	212,76,991
Post Bills	10,20,321	10,27,000
Cash Credits, undrawn	11,09,504	9,69,205
Rs.	393,08,763	392,18,288
Assets.		
Government Securities	13,58,402	12,81,185
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	24,58,763	24,84,442
Loans, on Security of do. do.	9,80,739	10,27,088
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,790	5,202
Bills Discounted	54,59,594	49,49,854
Stamps	6,222	6,316
Dead Stock Rs. 4,84,008		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,43,725	4,44,008
Bullion	11,28,103	7,84,111
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,28,961	11,04,961
Cash and Currency Notes	261,70,295	27,126,381
Rs.	393,08,763	392,18,288

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Edmonstone, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.
Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, from Mhow.
Macnamara, Surgeon, Bengal Medical College, Calcutta, on duty, from England.
Macleod, Colonel, Madras Civil Employ in the Central Provinces, on duty, from England.
Marshall, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Swinley, Lieutenant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Jhelum
Gardiner, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Macbean, Lieutenant-Colonel, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Simps n, Major, 4th Bengal Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Home, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
MacLeod, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Heming, Colonel, 28th Cameronians, on leave, from England.
Macdougall, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Unwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
William, Lieutenant, 21st Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Brown, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Department, on duty, to Scinde.
Bonnor, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Vaughan, Captain, 17th Regiment, on leave, to Kolapore.
Williams, Colonel, 32nd Madras N.I., on leave, to Hoshungabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 26th January, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.—Captain Beville, for twenty days, from 18th instant, on privilege leave.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 19th January 1871.

G. O. C. C., dated 15th January 1871, posting Major Neild, Staff Corps, to do general duty at Madras, is cancelled.

Head Quarters, Camp, 3rd January 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers.—Lieut. J. B. Synge-Cullen, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Bridge, to England, from the 10th December 1870 (date of embarkation), to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Lieutenant A. B. Murray, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation on private affairs.

The following postings and removals are ordered :—

Captain, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, H. N. D. Prendergast, Staff Corps, to Commandant Sappers and Miners, with effect from 15th October 1870, the date of retirement of Col. Hill.

Asst. Surgeon J. F. Fitzpatrick, from Deputy Inspector General's Dept., Southern District, to Deputy Inspector General's Department, Presidency Division, at the public expense.

Head Quarters, Madras, 20th January 1871.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the battalions specified gainst their names :—

24th Foot.

Captain J. M. G. Tongue, to the 1st Battalion.
Captain J. F. Cadwell, to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Boswell, officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry, will proceed o Trichinopoly and do general duty at that station until the arrival of the 38th Native Infantry.

The following removal and appointment is ordered :—

Captain T. H. Stoten, from attached 13th Native Infantry, to attached 2nd Nat. Infy.—To join.

Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Keith, M.D., doing duty Detachment 45th Foot, Palaveram, is directed to proceed to Bombay at the public expense for embarkation with Invalids to England on the troop ship on the 22nd February 1871.

Leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain F. M. Rocke, "attached" 36th Native Infantry, from 13th January 1871, or date of departure, for 6 months—Madras, S.C., under 1854 furlough regulations.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant F. Packman, 2nd Battalion, from 3rd to 12th December 1870, in continuation, to enable him to rejoin—private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major H. J. T. Neild, from 3rd January 1871, or date of departure for one month, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. C. C. 13th December 1870, No. 333.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.

London... { Cotton ... No ... Cases ... Seeds ...
Liverpool { Cotton ... Wooden Shavings ... Myrabolams ... Seeds ... Cotton ... Coffee ...
Havre... { Cotton ... Coffee ...
Overland Steamers ...
Liverpool via Suez Canal { Steamer Cotton ... Opium ...
China ... { Sailing Ships ... Rs. ... Sail ... Rs. 2 ... } 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay { Steamers ... Rs. 16 ... } Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Allerton	Gales	Liverpool, Aug. 27.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.

The steamer Collingwood, Hutchinson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Pearl, to Cutch, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 27 Moulmein (s) ... Ewart ... Akyab, Jan. 24

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Antigowan, 3 casks glassware, D. Maneckjee.
Sir Walter Scott, 20 kegs iron screw, T. J. Forrally.
Tagus (s), 6 cases silvered plate glasses, Alsen, Riebe & Co.
LeRuyter (s), 2 cases needles, &c., Grendon Tippet & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Daphne, 10 cases biscuits, M. A. Sumsoodeen.
Orlando (s), 13 cases eau de cologne, L. Naraen & Co.
Nelson, 2 cases haberdashery, H. G. Currim ; 4 bales paper, E. T. Mohomed ; 10 cases sulphuric acid, Bolton & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 1 case carriage lace, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Wellesley (s), 1 case books and forms, the Oriental Bank Corporation.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bennington, 50 bales cotton, Cobhoya Chapsee ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee ; 62 bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co. 49 bales cotton, Dawood Oosman ; 100 bales wool, Mowjee Mooljee ; 100 bales wool, Lalljee Anundjee ; 1,000 bundles galls, Dossa Thakersey.
Khimjee Oodowjee, 700 bundles coir yarn, Nanabhoy Munoredass ; 20 bales cow hides, Edward Bates & Co.
Daphne, 40 cwts horns, Hajee Mahomed ; 154½ bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall ; 24 bales cotton, Luckmidass Bhikanchund ; 202 bales cotton, Sewlall Motecalal ; 22 bales cotton, Motee Ludha.
Duke of Edinburgh, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Glenorsa, 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Malta (s), 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Orlando (s), 100 bales wool and 40 bales cotton, Nanjee Gopaljee ; 100 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridass ; 51 bales wool, Keshowjee Pitamber ; 57 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass ; 10 bales cotton, Luckmodass Narronjee ; 100 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co. ; 25 bales cotton, Lalljee Sungjee ; 100 bales cotton, M. Dams & Co. ; 90 bales cotton, A. Rungordass.
Sir Walter Scott, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 165 bales cotton, C. Calooram ; 17 bales cotton, G. Nursingdass.
Wellesley (s), 250 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co. ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 503 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Maritana, 164 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 35 bales cotton, Valljee Shungjee ; 1,000 bundles galls, V. Jewon.

FOR LONDON.

Malta (s), 5 bales goat skins and 1 bale sheep skins, Peerbhoy Damjee.
Orlando (s), 188 bags sugar, H. A. Essack.

FOR VENICE.

Malta (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 5 cases red raisen and 2 cases wax, Jeewanjee Nowrojee ; 90 bundles sharkfins, Shariffbhoy Sallay Mohomed ; 4 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosain Nanjee ; 16 bundles fishmaws and 100 bundles sharkfins, Ladukhhoy Dadoo ; 19 bales cotton, T. Tajbondass ; 5 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon ; 86 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co. ; 4½ chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Ramchund ; 100 chests Malwa opium, Maneckjee Nusserwanjee ; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Setaram ; 24 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 13 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Essac Elias ; 6 chests Malwa opium, Jairajbhoy Pursbhoy ; 9 chests Malwa opium, C. Bomanjee & Co. ; 15 chests Malwa opium, E. Sassoon & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, H. E. Ellias ; 20 chests Malwa opium, D. Sassoon & Co. ; 8 chests Malwa opium, H. A. Esmail & Co. ; 45 chests Malwa opium, D. C. Tata ; 17 chests Malwa opium, P. Chimneram ; 11 chests Malwa opium, H. E. H. Habib.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 17 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 5 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Ramchund ; 5 chests Malwa opium, Govindram Jaigopal ; 5 chests Malwa opium, Sumruthroy Khetseedass ; 4 chests Malwa opium, Nowrungroy Juggonath ; 9 chests Malwa opium, Luchmundass Bhicunchund ; 17 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam ; 10 chests Malwa opium, Tarrachund Sitaram ; 15 chests Malwa opium, R. Jugnath ; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 5 chests Malwa opium, N. Gumeedass ; 5 chests Malwa opium, T. Gunshdass ; 3 chests Malwa opium, H. Nursingdass.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba. Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 28th January.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·62	in.
Temperature of the Air	77·5	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	70·1	,,
Dew Point	66·5	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	70·5	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·3	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	88·8	,,
Minimum do. do.	71·0	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—E, NE, W, NNW.		
Movement in 24 hours	230	miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.
The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.
The after packet at 3 P.M.
After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.
Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.
Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	... February	4	Wednesday	... July	19
Do	... do	11	Do	... do	26
Do	... do	18	Do	... August	2
Do	... do	25	Do	... do	9
Do	... March	4	Do	... do	16
Do	... do	11	Do	... do	23
Do	... do	18	Do	... do	30
Do	... do	25	Do	... September	6
Do	... April	1	Do	... do	13
Do	... do	8	Do	... do	20
Do	... do	15	Saturday	... do	30
Do	... do	22	Do	... October	7
Do	... do	29	Do	... do	14
Do	... May	6	Do	... do	21
Do	... do	13	Do	... do	28
Do	... do	20	Do	... November	4
Do	... do	27	Do	... do	11
Wednesday	... do	31	Do	... do	18
Do	... June	7	Do	... do	25
Do	... do	14	Do	... December	2
Do	... do	21	Do	... do	9
Do	... do	28	Do	... do	16
Do	... July	5	Do	... do	23
Do	... do	12	Do	... do	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At 9 A.M.			
Thursday	...	February	2	Wednesday	... August	2
Do	...	do	16	Do	... do	16
Do	...	March	2	Do	... do	30
Do	...	do	16	Do	... September	13
Do	...	do	30	Do	... do	27
Do	...	April	13	Thursday	... October	12
Do	...	do	27	Do	... do	26
Wednesday	...	May	10	Do	... November	9
Do	...	do	24	Do	... do	23
Do	...	June	7	Do	... December	7
Do	...	do	21	Do	... do	21
Do	...	July	5	Do	... Jan. 1872	4
Do	...	do	19	Do	... do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

			At 9 A.M.			
Thursday	...	February	16	Wednesday	... August	30
Do	...	March	16	Do	... September	27
Do	...	April	13	Thursday	... October	26
Wednesday	...	May	10	Do	... November	23
Do	...	June	7	Do	... December	21
Do	...	July	5	Do	... Jan. 1872	18
Do	...	August	2			

In accordance with the above, packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamers, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th January 1871, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,
(WATSON'S BUILDING),
WILL BE
OPENED TO THE PUBLIC
ON
FRIDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY 1871.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

[illegible]th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. W [illegible]

DEATH.

[illegible] at Etawah, Edward John Humphreys, E. Humphreys, of Melbourne, [illegible]ions and 1 day.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, [illegible]ant to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871.

For the last few days a small fever of cotton speculation has revisited Bombay ; the direct and immediate effect of the reports from Versailles. Of course a suddenly increased demand sent up prices ; we are told they rose from ten to fifteen rupees a candy. Perhaps it is too late to utter a word of warning, perhaps a word of warning will be deemed an impertinence ; nevertheless we think it expedient to express our conviction that all who deal in cotton on the supposition that any rise in prices at home will be maintained, are almost certain to suffer the pangs and pay the penalties of disappointment. Despite the termination of the war we hold to our belief that the price of cotton will for a long time range at or about sixpence per pound. There may be a temporary rise at Liverpool, and, if so, the holders of stocks will profit thereby. But there is a cable under the Atlantic ; if Europe wants cotton the news will reach New York as soon as Bombay ; in ten days or a fortnight the available supplies at the great American depôts can be landed at Liverpool, and prices will fall again long before Bombay cotton can be got into the Mersey. The men on the spot, who have sales, will reap the harvest, not the men who buy bales at a distance. Every year the supply of American cotton will increase until production ceases to be remunerative ; and although the demand will increase, also, as soon as peace sets industry at ease, yet it were extravagant to suppose that demand will outrun supply and lift up prices, even for a moderate period, much above sixpence. On a basis of sixpence per pound, remunerative traffic in cotton can be done in Bombay ; but an estimate of the situation resting on broad facts of a permanently operative character should convince traders that all business above the level of sixpence is risky business and most likely to be unremunerative The broadest fact is that America intends to recover her place in the cotton market, that she can and that she will. The soil is there, enterprise will find capital, and dollars will bring labour. The cost of labour in the Southern States will probably be the main element in keeping the price in the European markets somewhere about sixpence ; if labour were cheaper the price would in all likelihood speedily fall below that figure. Coups may, perhaps, be made by nice and rapid operations in a fluctuating market, but a steady paying trade can only be done by a recognition of the broad influences which, over considerable periods, regulate supply and demand. Our advice to people about to speculate would be were it not useless—"Don't!"

With a playfulness which is, no doubt, engendered by the gaieties of the season, the *Englishman* utters the remark that Bombay was guilty of an eccentricity in writing herself down as the second city in the Empire. Had Bombay ever the audacity to consider herself the first city in the Empire ? If we speak of her as the second city, are we affording evidence of any striking amount of humility ? The *Englishman* apparently thinks so and crows over the fact. But the truth is that we have never pretended to be the *first* city in the Empire. The Calcutta journalist forgot that there is such a place as London, and that it is only in relation to London that we style ourselves the second city. Moreover, by what process of logic does the *Englishman* arrive at the conclusion that because we doubt the utility of street railways we are desponding and excessively humble ? Are street railways necessarily signs of pride and prosperity, and is it incumbent on any town to have street railways at any cost and under any circumstances, lest in the land of Baboos not to have them should be thought despondent, melancholy, eccentric ? The truth is that Imperial Calcutta, as represented by our sprightly contemporary, resents the tone in which we have received the great Financial Resolution. We do not forget the interests of all the Local Governments, of Bengal as well as Bombay and Madras, and, rightly understood, the interests of the Empire, nor allow them without criticism and protest to be tampered with merely because it suits the caprices and harmonises with the dogmas of the Government of India. The advice we ventured to give to the Bombay Government applies also to the Bengal Government. An injustice has been done, and one would have expected that publicists writing in Calcutta would resist it, just as strongly as publicists writing in Bombay. The Bengal Government will have to meet the same kind of difficulties and decide between the same kind of alternatives as our own ; and we think it a pity that the Bengal journals do not afford to the Bengal Government that support which we have tried to give the Government of Bombay. A Government, which accepts the responsibility, so lightly treated by the *Englishman*, of augmenting the total of existing discontent by increasing local taxation, will, out of deference to the exigencies of the Imperial Government, adopt a course hostile to the interests of British rule in India. The Financial Resolution is an idroit attempt to force the local Governments to adopt Lord Mayo's gospel of increased taxation, and we really expected that an enlightened and spirited journal, like the *Englishman*, would have aided us in opposing the disastrous fiscal and financial principles and practices of the Supreme Government. Nor are our opinions on this subject, as the *Englishman* would imply, born of the Financial Resolution. That document, though full of important admissions confirming views we have long put forward, is only another example of the acts and tendencies we have frequently criticised and condemned. But while Bombay is faithful to principles, which, if adopted, would place the relations between the Supreme and Local Governments on a sound footing, diminish expenditure and decrease taxtion, cutting deep into the root of the chief evil of Indian Government, Calcutta opposes those principles, deserts the local authorities and champions the central power. We should say that Bengal would have ground of complaint, were it not that Calcutta, of course, has a right to her own opinions. Nevertheless we cannot but regret that Calcutta should pronounce so lightly in favour of a wasteful centralization.

We do not expect, still less hope, to live until the day when the last effort is made to repeal the Permanent Settlement and dishonour the English name. Honour we know is "barren" and therefore the strife to get more rupees by the dishonourable violation of a compact will continue. But we have enough faith still left in the high character of English rulers to believe that they will not consent to do the shameful thing they are importuned to do ; and we should say nothing more than may be absolutely needful on behalf of barren honour, were it not that these persistent attempts are obstructive to real financial and fiscal reform. They are like the red herring trailed across the scent, and they represent an incalculable amount of wasted or mischievously applied power. When the safe path lies in restricted expenditure and lessened taxation, these fanatical exertions to stain the British name hold out a prospect of increased revenue, dishonourably acquired, as a means of avoiding "chronic deficit." Thus attention is diverted from the prevailing evil, that the Government of India raises more and spends more than it has a right to raise or spend. The addition of the sum which it is proposed to take from the Zemindars of Bengal, in violation of a compact, would not of itself ensure an equilibrium : it would only give the Imperial Government more money to play with. It would not lessen the taxation of Bombay or Madras, though it might lead to the grant of larger sums to both for purposes controlled by the central power. But even if we were gainers by the proposed breach of faith, the gain would be shameful gain ; and for our part we prefer chronic deficit, blundering budgets and even increased taxation to the breaking of a pledge which would make our honour "barren" indeed.

It is said that Mr. Brassey, the great railway contractor, died worth about nine millions sterling.

The "Indian Mirror" says it is the intention of the Legislature to codify the marriage laws in India. The Hon. Mr. FitzJames Stephen will shortly undertake the task. It is proposed to incorporate the new Native Marriage Bill into the code.

The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the civil and military committee to assemble on the 10th proximo, for examination in the native languages as follows :—In Hindoostance, High Standard, Major Weir, 1-2nd Queen's, Ensign McCudden, attached to 19th Regiment N. I., and Ensign H. F. Smith, 88th Regiment.

With reference to the subject of loans raised by, or granted to, Municipalities, the Government of India appears to be of opinion that some definite rules should be laid down, regulating the circumstances under which municipalities are allowed to borrow money. The "Indian Daily News" hears that a municipality, under the Government of the Punjaub, has been prohibited from borrowing money from the local bank without the sanction of the Supreme Government.

THE ARMISTICE.

The German Consul at Bombay has received the following official telegram from the Foreign Office at Berlin :—

VIA RUSSIA.

An Consul Gumpert—Bombay.
Vom Auswaertigen Amte—Berlin.

Berlin, 29 Januar, 4-50 P.M.

Offizielle Militaerische Nachrichten.

Versailles, 28 Januar. Es ist von den Reichskanzler Grafen Bismarck und Herrn Jules Favre die Capitulation aller Pariser Forts und ein dreiwoechentlicher Waffenstillstand zu Lande und zu Wasser unterzeichnet worden. Die Pariser Armee bleibt in der Stadt Kriegsgefangen.

(TRANSLATION.)

Berlin, 29th January, 4-50 P.M.

To Consul Gumpert, Bombay.

Official Military Intelligence from Versailles, 28th January. The Chancellor of the Empire Count Bismarck and Monsieur Jules Favre have signed the capitulation of all the forts of Paris and an armistice of three weeks duration on land and at sea. The army of Paris remains in the city prisoners of war.

MUSCAT PREPARING FOR THE SIEGE.

The following news report has been sent by Major A. C. Way, acting Political Agent at Muscat, bearing the date 20th January 1871 :—

His Highness Syed Toorkee was at Mazabee on the 13th, with a force of between 3 and 4,000 men, and was about to attack Summud. From Summud, which it is said His Highness has taken, he will march by the direct road on Muttrah. Syf bin Sulliman took Kooryat on the 12th, after defeating, with loss, a force sent out by Syed Azan against him. It is reported that he left Kooryat on the 17th, and is passing at the back of Muscat to Kuee above Muttrah, and may be expected to reach there to-day.

Syed Azan and Ebrahim bin Ghes are busy preparing for the defence of Muttrah and Muscat. Notice was given on the 18th to all the people residing outside the walls of Muttrah to come into the town, and ammunition was served out to the guards in the watch towers and at the gates of both Muttrah and Muscat.

A loan is being exacted from the rich classes and a tax levied from the poor.

The British subjects have been warned by the Acting Polical Agent to leave Muscat territory.

H. M. S. Kwang Tung arrived from Bushire on the 12th. Her Majesty's gunboat Hugh Rose has proceeded to Muttrah to prevent passage of reinforcements by sea.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Lieut. Colonel L. Pelly, Political Resident at the Persian Gulf, sends in the following report from Bushire, under date 14th January 1871 :—

Wahabees.—Previous reports of Saood's victory and of the death of the Ameer have been confirmed. It appears that an action took place at Jooda, about three days' march from the capital Riadth, between Saood's army and a force led by his brother Mahomed, in which the latter was defeated and taken prisoner, losing some 360 men. The chiefs and strongholds of the richest Wahabee province, Lahsah, have surrendered to Saood.

Bahrein—Tranquillity prevails at Bahrein.

Arab Coast.—The native Agent reports that the maritime peace is undisturbed.

Muscat.—The latest intelligence from Muscat is to the effect that Syed Toorkee left Soor on 1st January with a force consisting of some of the Beni-boo-Hussun, Hyreen, Al Hart, Huthum, and Beni-boo-Heeba tribes, and is marching on Muscat in two divisions, one by the upper, other by the coast road. Syed Toorkee has written to the Acting Political Agent at Muscat to make arrangements for the safety of British subjects. The Muscat Government have sent a force to Kurryat, and Her Majesty's gunboat Hugh Rose intended going there also to prevent operations by sea. Sheik Saleh has been ordered by the Muscat Government to proceed to Summud, and the Government have called in 1,000 men to garrison Muscat. The *de facto* Government are further stated to have placed their artillery in a condition for moving.

Bushire.—Rain is anxiously looked for. Much distress prevails ; scarcity of edibles ; mutton not procurable in the market. Reports from the interior of fall of rain and snow encouraging. Heavy fall of rain also reported at south of the Gulf, filling all the tanks at our Bussidore station. The winter down to date is unusually mild. The steamer Shiraj from London via Suez Canal (being first of a direct line between England and the Persian Gulf) expected to arrive at Bushire about 20th instant. Her Majesty's steamer Kwang Tung, attached to this presidency, left for Bomb

with him to call me i the windjchanged. I had no particular reason except that it was curious weather. I have had rain in January before but not so heavy. I came on deck at one o'clock without being called. The second officer was then in charge. His name was Sebastian Mello, gunner and second mate. The weather was then about the same, the wind was a little lighter, the stars all out, and the sea if anything getting lighter. On going below I left orders with the second officer to call me if there was any change in the weather or if the wind was shifting. At three o'clock he called me and said the wind was shifting to the westward. Finding that the wind was hauling round to the north and west I took in all sail. When the men came down from furling the sails it began to blow a stiff breeze. It began to look black and the glass began to fall then. It fell very fast. I went down and looked when I got the sails in and it was at 29·75 ○. I came up in a minute and found the wind was blowing a regular hurricane, from about N. N. W.—it was like a clap of thunder, or as if you had got a whole lot of guns and fired them off at once. The sea was something that can scarcely be explained; it can scarcely be imagined; you saw nothing but mountains of foam. The ship was not keeping up but fell away to the eastward. It was dark at the time and one could not see another alongside, but I believe there was a deal of foam dashing about. When she fell away she got into the trough of the sea and everything was swept from her decks by the sea. I saw something must be done, but it was impossible to set any canvass, for the men had as much as they could do to hold themselves on. I then put the helm up to keep her away to the south and west, thinking to get away from these seas and from the wind as well.

Lieut. Carew—Do I understand you to say the water was drawn up in a pyramid form?

Captain Teasdale—Yes sir.

Lieut. Carew—And, lobbing in on the vessel, swept away everything on the deck?

Captain Teasdale—Yes, as soon as she fell off she was right among the water. Before I went down to see the barometer nothing but spray had come on board.

To Mr. Hearn—The engine-room hatch was fastened down at this time. After I had put the ship about I ran down to see the glass and found it at 29·50. I then thought we were getting away from the centre, but there was a sea coming right after us and another right in front and these curdled right over her and I would call her under water at the time.

Mr Hearn—From what direction did these seas come?

Captain Teasdale—They came right over her and mothered her—swept off everything, bridge, boats, funnel and engine-room skylight,—and when that took place I saw there was nothing could save us.

Mr. Hearn—Can you describe how the seas came?

Captain Teasdale—They appeared to be coming with us, the one meeting the other and breaking over us in all directions They seemed to me just about her midships and they met there. They lifted the bridge, and then the boats, funnel, and all about it went away.

Lieut. Carew—You can't well describe how the seas were coming. They met, went right over you, and swept everything away?

Captain Teasdale—Yes. There was something else to think about then than the direction the sea was coming from. The starboard side of the poop, where my cabin was, was washed in at that time.

To Mr. Hearn—When I saw these seas I ran down below to the first class passengers, some of whom were asleep, aroused them and said, "Gentlemen, try and save yourselves, I think we are sinking." I then went and brought my wife and child, and when I and the others came on deck it was covered with water. Water was also pouring down the places where the sky lights had been swept away and the engine-room was filling up with it and the ship would not answer at all She would not answer her helm and was, I may say, under water. The men were singing out aft at the wheel that the ship would not answer her helm, and I was running forward to see if it was possible to do anything with headsail. As I was going just at the break of the poop, a sea struck her on the starboard side and she settled down. She was trying to right herself just at that time but she was full of water and when the sea came it gave her a list. She did not go over on her side altogether, for when I was washed off I got my child in my arms and got on the starboard rail and caught sea her masts and yards above water. She went down at about half past three, ten milesssouth of Rutnaghery and twelve miles off land. When I called the passengers they came after me and I brought my wife and all got up at the same time. They stood at the mizenmast. I spoke to Mr. Stewart after he came up. Everybody was very cool; there was nothing said.

Mr. Hearn—You will better tell us what you saw after you got into the water.

Captain Teasdale—I could not tell who I saw for it was too dark to recognize anybody. I heard the yells of the people. After I had been in the water some time I got a small piece of a plank and that kept me up some time, and after that I got the frame of the dining-table and kept on that till I was picked up by the Phlox.

Mr Hearn—It was too dark to recognize anybody?

Captain Teasdale—Yes, but one heard them near him.

Mr. Hearn—I was going to ask if you recognized the voices of any of the passengers who were lost.

Captain Teasdale—No, it was all in the native language. I could not distinguish any of the European voices.

Mr. Hearn—Did you at any time see or learn anything of the lost passengers?

Captain Teasdale—I have heard three others were picked up the same day, and I have also heard to-day that one passenger had been picked up and is now in Bombay; but I cannot say as to these rumours. When it got light I recognized my chief engineer and the syrang on a piece of plank. We could not hear one another speak—it was rather a dangerous experiment to try to speak—you had to keep all the wind you had. I saw four others of the crew, two on a sheep-pen and two on bales. I could not see far, and saw them only when we rose on the wave together. I saw no signs of the ship except the parts that had been washed off before she went over. I came across a half of the life-boat. I had been about eight hours in the water before I was picked up by the Palox's boat. I believe I was the first man picked up by the boat. There were thirteen of us picked up before the boat went back to he Phlox. That was all that could be seen from the boat More however could be seen from the Phlox, and the captain sent our boat after we went on board the Phlox, and also another boat, to pick them up. The Phlox cruised in and off for about six hours looking for any of my ship's people, and in this way picked up ten or twelve of those who were saved. The Phlox then took us into Jeytapore, where we gave information to the Customs' officers and the steamer's agents and they sent off boats to look for survivors. I have never been in such a storm before, but there was nothing peculiar in its nature except the rotatory motion of the wind. I presumed from that that we were in a cyclone and so tried to get away from it. I should say that from the time we got the worst of it the force of this storm lasted for about half an hour.

This concluded the examination by the Court, and the Chairman then asked Mr. Manisty if he appeared only as *amicus curiæ* or if he wished to put any questions.

Mr. Manisty replied that he merely appeared for the owner of the ship, and he was glad to say he had no questions to ask.

Lieutenant Carew then put several questions to Captain Teasdale. Was the cargo, he asked, which you had on the deck secured by lashing or was it just laid down loose?—A. It was jammed across the deck in the space between the main and fore hatches so that it could not roll unless the bulwarks gave way, which they did.

Q. Is it your impression that the cargo moved and laid her over?—A. No; when she went over I don't believe there was a single package on deck.

Q. How many boats had you?—A. Four; the lifeboat, two cutters and a jolly boat.

Q. The hatches were battened down?—A. Yes.

Q. Nailed over tarpaulins?—A. No, they were fastened with iron bands slipping in and wedged.

Q. Did not the rain, unusual at this time of the year, induce you to prepare for bad weather?—A. We had no indications of bad weather. I have had rain in January but the suddenness of the wind shifting gave no time. Even when the wind began to shift there was no sign of anything of that kind.

Q. Supposing you had been warned, would you have taken precautions?—A. All I could have done would have been to throw the cargo overboard, but I do not believe that would have saved anything, for it would not have prevented the water coming over. The boats were all prepared but we had no time to go to them for I had no idea she was going down till some minute before. Even then we had only one jolly boat left, the others had all gone.

This concluded the examination of the captain, and the enquiry was then adjourned until this morning at a quarter to eleven o'clock.

POLICE CASES.

THEFTS.—Babajee Dhondee was charged before Mr Showell yesterday with stealing two pieces of timber, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. John Coelho was charged with stealing two brass pots, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment

GAMBLING.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court Oomer Ally was charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

SELLING BRANDY WITHOUT A LICENSE.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday forenoon, before Mr. John Connon, N. J. Birchall was charged by Inspector D'Arcy with selling excisable liquors in his shop in Kalbadevie Road without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Defendant said that he had gone out for a short time, and that during his absence two men had called and his wife had given these men a glass of brandy each. He had, he said, commanded his wife frequently not to sell liquors, and had reprimanded her for doing so in this case. His Worship remarked that when Birchall took unto himself a wife he took her for better for worse, and if she had contravened the law in this case he was liable for the consequences thereof. In reply to his Worship defendant said that his wife had, as she stated to the men, taken the brandy out of his own private bottle. He always kept brandy in the house. His Worship remarked that the best thing would be for defendant not to keep trandy in the house, but to stick to cold water, which was the best plan—he had tried both plans himself and found the latter the better plan. Evidence was given, from which it appeared that the Inspector of Police, suspecting the defendant's house, had sent in two men to obtain the liquor, and that they had each got a glass of brandy and paid for it. His Worship imposed a fine of Rs. 20.

A DHINGEYWALLAH'S OCCUPATION GONE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Mr. Bailey, who is in charge of the jolly boats now kept at Apollo Bunder for the purpose of affording tolerably comfortable passage for people who wish to go off to ships in harbour, appeared in answer to a summons granted on the representation of a dhingeywallah that he had been assaulted by Mr. Bailey. Prosecutor said that two gentlemen came down to the bunder and were about to go on board his dinghey. He brought it alongside, but in the meantime defendant went up to the gentlemen and they went off in one of his jolley boats. Afterwards prosecutor went up to Mr. Bailey, and the latter, he said, struck him in the breast. He gave him one blow only, which did not draw blood or leave a mark. A Parsee witness was then called, and he gave a long account of the circumstances, and said that three or four blows were given. His Worship remarked that the prosecutor had himself only spoken to one blow so that the witness went rather far. He was too good a witness. He did not believe a word he said, and he accordingly dismissed him from the box with every mark of indignity and disgrace. Addressing the prosecutor, his Worship said that he must learn that summonses were not to be got out and trumped up in this manner, and he must pay a fine of Rs. 3 for bringing a vexatious charge. If he had suffered any injury or damage he could apply to the Small Cause Court.

ALLEGED PERJURY IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

On Saturday last Mr. Charles Carter, merchant, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Chalk, before Mr. Connon, in the Fort Police Court, and laid the following information against Heerjee Dadamees, charging him with intentionally giving false evidence in a case tried at the Small Causes Court:—

I am a merchant and agent carrying on business in Bombay. On the 22nd May 1869, Heerjee Dadameea and Goolam Hoossein came to my office and asked me to accept an indent. I knew Heerjee Dadameea and had previous dealings with him. I did not know Goolam Hoossein. Heerjee Dadameea understands English, and I conversed with him. An indent was prepared in my office in the name of Goolam Hoossein, and it was signed by him. I objected to it from Goolam Hoossein alone, and Heerjee Dadameea then said it was a joint indent or transaction, or words to that effect, and that he was responsible for it. I said that I would add his name to the indent, and I then did so in his presence and with his knowledge and consent, but I did not ask him to sign the indent, because my previous dealings with him had been satisfactorily closed. My clerk Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee was present, and informs me that Goolam Hoossein and Heerjee Dadameea told him at this interview that they were ordering the goods in partnership. The indent was executed and invoice sent to me, which I forwarded by my clerk Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee to Heerjee Dadameea, who retained it and said he would forward it to Goa, to which place Goolam Hoossein had gone. A draft was drawn against the goods, which was presented to one Pranjeevundass for acceptance on behalf of Goolam Hoossein, at the request of Heerjee Dadameea. Pranjeevundas accepted the draft on behalf of Goolam Hoossein, but did not pay it when it fell due, and I had to meet it for honour of the drawers. After the bill was dishonored, I called on Pranjeevundas, when he said through Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee, who acted as interpreter, that he had instructions to pay half the amount of the draft, and that Heerjee Dadameea must pay the other half. I did not consent to that, and afterwards called on Heerjee Dadameea, who promised to pay me the amount of the draft, and desired me to clear the goods and lodge them in my godown, and that he would pay for them as he took delivery of them. I did as Heerjee Dadameea wished, but he never paid the amount of the draft or took delivery of any of the goods. I subsequently, accompanied by one Vachraj Mohunjee, went to Surjee in August last, when he said, if two invoices were made out, dividing the amount of the original invoice equally, he would pay one moiety, and that Goolam Hoossein would pay the other. I accordingly made out two separate accounts, dividing the rates and charges, and addressed one to Heerjee Dadameea and the other to Goolam Hoossein. Heerjee Dadameea drew one account. He took it, looked at it, and returned it to me, promising to pay the amount of it in the month of October following. This offer I refused, and told him that I wanted the entire amount due; and as he did not pay it, I caused a notice to be served on him, threatening sale of the goods and advertisements of the sale to be published. In the month of September 1870, I caused the goods to be sold by public auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co. About 3 p.m. on the day of the sale, Heerjee Dadameea, Pranjeevundas, and another man, whom I do not know, called on me at my office, and Heerjee requested me to withdraw from him the goods. I told him that the sale would most likely have been over by that time, but that if he paid me the entire amount due, I would give him a note to the auctioneers to deliver him the goods, if not sold. This he did not consent to, and left my office. I rendered an account of the sale to Heerjee and Pranjeevundas. After the sale I drew my clerk Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee an account of the sale, and a letter demanding payments of the balance, shown due, to Heerjee Dadameea; and another similar account and letter to Pranjeevundas on behalf of Goolam Hoossein. I afterwards adopted proceedings in the Small Causes Court against Goolam Hoossein and Heerjee Dadameea for recovery of the balance due to me by them. The suit came on for hearing on the 7th January 1871, before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq. The name of Goolam Hoossein was struck out as a defendant, as he had not been served with the summons. The suit proceeded against Heerjee, and I and Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee, and Pranjeevundas, and Vachraj Mohunjee were examined to the effect hereinbefore set forth. Service of notice of my intention to sell and the advertisements of the sale were admitted. Heerjee Dadameea was then called, and, after being solemnly affirmed, stated as follows:—"I have heard the evidence—it is all false. I am no partner of Goolam Hoossein and never indented any goods in partnership with him, or offered to pay for the whole or part of the consignment ordered out by Goolam Hoossein. I went fifty times to Mr. Carter's office. On one occasion I saw Goolam Hoossein there. I never saw this indent (before referred to.) I don't know Goolam Hoossein ordered out a consignment through Mr. Carter. I don't remember it. I cannot say how many indents I received from Mr. Carter's office in a year. I swear I don't remember going to Mr. Carter's office about this indent. In my whole life I stood guarantee for no one, and stood no guarantee for Goolam Hoossein. The depositions by Mr. Carter and the other witnesses are false. I never offered to pay any cost or charges to Mr. Carter on account of this indent or any other. I know Parsee Heerjeebhoy and Vachraj. I never in their presence promised to pay any money." After the evidence of Heerjee, the Judge declined to give judgment in my favour, and I was nonsuited. I charge Heerjee Dadameea with intentionally giving false evidence by knowingly and falsely stating as above; whereas, in truth and in fact, such statements are untrue; and I charge that Heerjee Dadameea has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

THE forty-first anniversary to the Brahmo Somaj was observed in Calcutta on Sunday and Monday, Jan. 22nd and 23rd. The religious enthusiasm seems to have attained a very high pitch, if we may believe the *Indian Mirror*. The Brahmos, 5,000 in number, not only paraded the streets singing, and disported their banners, but we are told "many a sinful heart felt he was saved." We let our contemporary speak in his own words:—

"On Monday morning the congregation re-assembled in the *mandir* with renewed hope and happiness. It was manifest that a powerful stream of spiritual sympathy pervaded the whole place, that the spirit of God was near every worshipper's heart. It did not require much effort on the part of any one present to imbibe the holy inspiration of the tender communion with the Father, at the time. Very bad and hard-hearted men melted to tears of love and humility which they could not resist; noble aspirations and resolves came into the soul uncalled, heavenly views of the future, of all men and women as one loving family, dawned before the wondering sinner's eye; and when the minister preached the brief and powerful precepts on that subject, the scene seemed more to belong to heaven than earth. Truly, the world appeared as the great Father's home, the East and the West embraced, 'the sun shed his amaranthine rays, the breeze gently bore honey on its wings, and by the propitious advent of the good Lord a thousand flowers of love bloomed in every heart.' Nobody could feel what it was, whether it was the sermon, the hymns, or any other part of the service. But sure it is that when it concluded, and the sunkeertun in the body of the hall announced with wonderful fervour and enthusiasm the salvation of sinners by utterance of the Merciful Name, many a sinful heart felt he was saved."

SICK AND WOUNDED RELIEF FUND.

[CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BOMBAY ARMY TO THE "FUND FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR," UP TO JANUARY 1871.

POONA DIVISION.—(Contd.)

VIII.—SHOLAPOOR.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Medical Department—			
Surg H Hunter	10	0	0
Barrack Department—			
Asst Barrack Mr Lewis.....	3	0	0
4th N I Rifles—			
Ma C T Heathcote	10	0	0
Capt W S Scott	5	0	0
Subedar Shaik Oosman	1	0	0
Jemedar Purmode Sing.....	0	8	0
Subedar Raghoje Morukeer ...	1	0	0
Jemedar Gungnac Roopnac	0	8	0
Jemedar Gurpat Rao.....	0	8	0
Subedar Bhaskoje Yadow.....	1	0	0
Jemadar Babajee Bunuch.....	0	8	0
Non Commissioned Officers and Men of E Comy	5	11	0
Do F Do	5	0	0
Do G Do	5	10	0
Do H Do	5	9	0
Hospital Establishment	0	14	0

MHOW DIVISION.

I.—MHOW.

Staff—			
Maj Gen Sir G Malcolm, KCB ...	50	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain	5	0	0
Capt P C Heath, ADC	20	0	0
P W Depot—			
Capt G Baillie ...	35	0	0
Cantonment Magistrate's Office—			
Maj W C Lester. Establishment ...	10	0	0
	35	8	0
Barrack Dept—			
Ag Con C J Batliner	10	0	0
Non Comd Officers	3	0	0
The Native Christian Congregation.....	8	0	0
D Battery 9th Brigade R A—			
Major W Denis de Nitre.....	10	0	0
2nd Capt C P Theobald	5	0	0
Lt H W Rooke...	5	0	0
Lt G E Townsend	5	0	0
A·s Surg E Drew	5	0	0
Vet Surg F Tinsley	5	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	21	14	0
15th Hussars—			
Major J E Swinley	10	0	0
Capt G J H Parson.....	10	0	0
Capt G Luck.....	10	0	0
Capt R M Bissett	10	0	0
Lieut H W R Blackett	15	0	0
Lieut R H R Boyd	10	0	0
Lt W White ...	10	0	0
Lt T Davison ...	12	0	0
Lieut C G Cookson	10	0	0
Lieut C Cl. Kay	10	0	0
Cornet G D F Sullivan	10	0	0
Cor C K Remnell.	10	0	0
Cornet A Smirke	5	0	0
Cornet A G Holland	10	0	0
Lt and Adj F H Beck	10	0	0
Surg M Jor N H Stewart.....	15	0	0
Qrmr Hlstainland	10	0	0
Asst Surg A B Robinson	10	0	0
Paymaster A B de Lasalle.	10	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men	232	6	7
59th Foot—			
Officers, Non Comd Officers and Men	...		
14th Regt N I—			
Col J A Wood, V C	15	0	0
Lt Col F E Francis	5	0	0
Major J T Hill ...	5	0	0
Capt P H Greig...	5	0	0
Lt J deB Lynch.	5	0	0
Asst Surgeon D E Hughes	5	0	0
Lieut Blanchard.	5	0	0
Native Officers, Non Comd Officers and Men of			
No 1 Company.	2	7	0
No 2 do ...	2	7	2
No 3 do ...	13	12	3
No 4 do ...	3	14	9
No 5 do ...	2	1	11
No 6 do ...	2	0	8
No 7 do ...	2	14	0
No 8 do ...	2	10	3
Recruit Boys	0	6	0
Unfits, 15th N I, attached	0	4	9

II.—INDORE.

Civil & Military Staff—			
Genl Daly, C B ...	...		
Col Cadell, R E ...	...		
Col E Thompson.	...		
Major Kincaid ...	...		
Asst Surgeon R P Roberts.....	...		
Surg T Beaumont	...		
Lt D W K Barr ·	...		
Capt J C Berkeley	...		
Major J T Hill..	...		

III.—MERIDPORE.

15th Regt N I—			
Lieut Col W C Stileman	50	0	0
Capt W F Sandwith	20	0	0
Capt W R Trevelyan	15	0	0
Subedar Major Chundersingh Bhalt	5	0	0
Subedar Shalikumjee Israel	5	0	0
Subedar Limbajee	5	0	0
Subedar Vistnoo.	3	0	0
Subedar Shaik Abdool Gunnee .	2	0	0
Subedar Sookdeen Pandey ...	3	0	0
Subedar Gunga Sing	3	0	0
Jemedar Bissoysur Misseur ...	1	0	0
Jemr Dhujoo Sing	1	0	0
Jemedar Ramjee Jadow	2	0	0
Jemr Awsan Sing	1	0	0
Jemedar Dhondoo Jadow	2	0	0
Jemedar Shaik Yaseen	2	0	0
Jemedar Sewamber Sing	2	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men...	138	15	0

IV.—NEEMUCH

F Batt 18th Brig R A—			
Captain Greig ...	15	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	55	0	0
Detach 19th Foot—			
Capt J P Jones...	5	0	0
Lieut A H Cape	3	0	0
Ensign Oakeley	2	0	0
Ensign Kelly....	3	0	0
Lieut Fawkes	3	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	33	6	0
2nd Regt Lt Cavlry—			
Lieut Col E M McGregor.....	50	0	0
Capt H Phillips	40	0	0
Lt J G Fagan ...	10	0	0
Asst Surgeon A Barry.....	10	0	0
28th Regt N I—			
Lt Col C Moyle...	15	0	0
Maj F Robertson	10	0	0
Major Nimmo ...	15	0	0
Capt Moray	15	0	0
Lt F C Sinderton	10	0	0
Lt W E Simpson	10	0	0
Asst Surgeon A J Leggatt.....	10	0	0

V.—NUSSEERABAD.

Brigade Staff—			
Brig Genl G P Scott.....	25	0	0
Major J Miles....	10	0	0
Chaplain Rev J Higgins.....	5	0	0
Dep Asst Comy Gnl—			
Capt E S Ostreham.....	10	0	0
Ex Engineer—			
Capt H G Murray	10	0	0
Asst Engineer—			
Mr Gael	10	0	0
R C Chaplain—			
Rev F Paul.....	3	0	0
Cant Magistrate—			
Major G Wheeler	10	0	0
Barrack Dept—			
Serg F P Stanwell	3	0	0
Provost—			
Serg R Chamberlaine.....	5	0	0
D Battery 9th Brig R A—			
Capt L F Hall ...	20	0	0
Capt A Harness	10	0	0
Lt A S Wrolley	5	0	0
Lieut R A Montgomery	10	0	0
Asst Surg A Royle	5	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men	29	11	1
8th Foot—			
Lt Col Colman	5	0	0
Lieut H H Russell	5	0	0
Capt C D R Madden	5	0	0
Staff Asst Surg C Purcell	5	0	0
Staff Asst Surg A H D'Estrange ...	0	0	
Capt W W Egerton	5	0	0
Lieut W Louis ..	5	0	0
Surg Major G Auchinlack	20	0	0
Paymr T P Senior	5	0	0
Qrmr G R H White	5	0	0
Capt P H Page...	5	0	0
Capt J S Wheeley	10	0	0
Lieut T B Hamfrey.....	5	0	0
Lt W Hamilton	10	0	0
Col H G Woods	20	0	0
Maj J V Webb...	5	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men of A Company.....	12	12	0
B do	16	4	0
C do	11	0	0
E do	12	12	0
G do	4	8	0
H do	2	4	0

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

11th Regt N I—			
Lt Col C Pallin...	20	0	0
Lt Col T Thatcher	20	0	0
Major M Boyd ...	15	0	0
Lt H French ...	5	0	0
Lt W e Hume ...	5	0	0
Asst Surg A H Miller.....	5	0	0

NORTHERN DIVISION.

I.—AHMEDABAD

Divisional Staff—			
Maj Gen T Tapp, C B	50	0	0
Capt W A Bridge, ADC	10	0	0
Qrmr General—			
Lieut Col G S Morris	25	0	0
Barrack Dept—			
Barrack Master E Schnepel	10	0	0
Non Comd Officers.....	4	0	0
Comst Dept—			
Lieut W B Seton	15	0	0
Bombay Infantry—			
Lieut Col H R C Moyle.....	8	0	0
Medical Dept—			
Dep Inspector Gen G G Maitland	50	0	0
P W Dept—			
Lt F W Joseph...	15	0	0
Capt J G T Griffith	10	0	0
Sub Conductor Whelohan	10	0	0
Serg J H Crodred	1	0	0
Asst Adj General—			
Major H Lock ...	...		
Staff Corps—			
Capt J G Watts	...		
Ordnance Dept—			
Capt G P Hazelgrove	...		
Dep Judge Adv—			
Maj E M G Cooper	...		
Head Qrs, 9th Brigade R A—			
Col R C Romer...	50	0	0
Capt F A Mantin...	20	0	0
Non Comd Officers	17	8	0
F Battery 9th Brigade R A—			
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	56	4	0
A Battery 18th Brig R A—			
Capt C Newport	10	0	0
Lt M G Gerard...	5	0	0
Lt O N Martin ...	5	0	0
Lt W P Blandy	5	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	28	10	0
6th Regt N I—			
Lieut Col H T Briggs	5	0	0
Major C Cornewall	5	0	0
Capt F B Bray ...	3	0	0
Brev Maj F H Forjett	3	0	0
Surgeon E F Wheeler.....	5	0	0
Nat vet Comd and Non Comd Officers & Men of No 1 Company.	6	12	6
No 2 do ...	6	8	6
No 3 do ...	8	11	0
No 4 do ...	6	3	0
No 5 do ...	6	4	0
No 6 do ...	4	4	0
No 7 do ...	6	5	0
No 8 do ...	6	0	0
8th Regt N I—			
Lt Col A Becher	15	0	0
Capt S Fellows ...	5	0	0
Ensign M James	5	0	0
Native Comd & Non Comd Officers and Men of Right Wing	42	13	3
Left Wing	32	0	3

II.—BARODA.

4th N I Rifles—			
Col H H A Wood	30	0	0
Capt C Applejohn	10	0	0
Lieut Carter	50	0	0
Surg Ross	30	0	0
Cant Magistrate—			
Maj N B Thorp...	20	0	0
...			

III.—BROOJ.

19th Regt N I—			
Capt W Jacob ...	10	0	0
Capt R LeP French	15	0	0
Capt S Waudby	10	0	0
Band Mr J Moore	10	0	0

IV.—DEESA.

Brigade Staff—			
Brig General E P Lynch, K L S.....	...		
Maj G F Beville.	...		
Comst Dept—			
Capt W Jacob ...	10	0	0
Capt R LeP French	15	0	0
Capt S Waudby	10	0	0
Band Mr J Moore	10	0	0
Barrack Dept—			
Barrack Master E Schnepel	10	0	0
Non Comd Officers.....	4	0	0
Comst Dept—			
Lieut W B Seton	15	0	0
Bombay Infantry—			
Lieut Col H R C Moyle.....	8	0	0
Medical Dept—			
Dep Inspector Gen G G Maitland	50	0	0
P W Dept—			
Lt F W Joseph...	15	0	0
Capt J G T Griffith	10	0	0
Sub Conductor Whelohan	10	0	0
Serg J H Crodred	1	0	0
Asst Adj General—			
Major H Lock ...	...		
Staff Corps—			
Capt J G Watts	...		
Ordnance Dept—			
Capt G P Hazelgrove	...		
Dep Judge Adv—			
Maj E M G Cooper	...		
Head Qrs, 9th Brigade R A—			
Col R C Romer...	50	0	0
Capt F A Mantin...	20	0	0
Non Comd Officers	17	8	0
F Battery 9th Brigade R A—			
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	56	4	0
A Battery 18th Brig R A—			
Capt C Newport	10	0	0
Lt M G Gerard...	5	0	0
Lt O N Martin ...	5	0	0
Lt W P Blandy	5	0	0
Non Comd Officers and Men ...	28	10	0
6th Regt N I—			
Lieut Col H T Briggs	5	0	0
Major C Cornewall	5	0	0
Capt F B Bray ...	3	0	0
Brev Maj F H Forjett	3	0	0
Surgeon E F Wheeler.....	5	0	0
Nat vet Comd and Non Comd Officers & Men of No 1 Company.	6	12	6
No 2 do ...	6	8	6
No 3 do ...	8	11	0
No 4 do ...	6	3	0
No 5 do ...	6	4	0
No 6 do ...	4	4	0
No 7 do ...	6	5	0
No 8 do ...	6	0	0
8th Regt N I—			
Lt Col A Becher	15	0	0
Capt S Fellows ...	5	0	0
Ensign M James	5	0	0
Native Comd & Non Comd Officers and Men of Right Wing	42	13	3
Left Wing	32	0	3

N.B.—Subscribers opposite whose names no amount is here entered have contributed through other channels.

The amount subscribed has been equally divided, and paid for the benefit of the "sick and wounded in the war," in the manner proposed in Adjutant General's Circulars, Nos. 44 and 45, dated respectively the 11th and 25th October 1870.

THOS. STOCK, Brigadier General,
President of the Committee.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN BROKER.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed for the hearing of the charge by Mr. Thorburn, accountant in the Government reclamation works against Mr. A. C Moore for cheating and criminal breach of trust of Rs. 7,813. The prosecution was not proceeded with, and it was intimated that the prosecution intended to withdraw. Mr. Moore has accordingly been discharged upon his own recognizances and the case stands adjourned *sine die*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP ALLERTON, 909 tons, Captain B. Gales, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE S S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cottier, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Lamb, Mr. Plunkett, and twenty-two deck passengers.

THE S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Scott, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. MacGowen, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. Clark, Hon'ble J. Salamon, Mrs. Caley, and twelve native Company's servants.

THE S.S. COLLINGWOOD, 782 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with 3,922 bales cotton, 651 bales wool, 3903 cwts. coffee, 243 cwts. coir yarn, 260 cwts. galls, 3,426 cwts. sugar, 5 boxes tea, 2 cases sherry wine, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and three children, and Mr. L. Desindrais.

ANOTHER CASE OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.

ON Saturday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Abdool Kurrim Khoodabux was charged with fraudulently being in possession of certain counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same

Mr. Kittredge—He said he had written to you the same ideas as he told me.

The Chairman—The real difficulty had to do with undivided Hindoo estates. That was the real difficulty, and it was one which the Hon. Mr Maine would not face; but I think we might try to get it for the larger towns.

The resolution was then passed.

The Chairman afterwards said these were all the resolutions of a general character, modifying and qualifying the general approval by the Chamber of the principles of the Act; and the committee had further gone into the clauses one by one and had drawn up carefully a number of suggestions. Of course some of these might seem unimportant and others might appear important and others of importance might be brought forward by members who had studied the bill. The first suggestion by the committee was with regard to clause 17, but though no notice of others had been given, he would now, as notice was not important in matters of this sort, ask if any member had any remark on any resolution to propose with regard to any clause before clause 17, and if so, he would be glad to hear it.

SECTION AS TO RE-DRAFTS.

No member having any resolution to propose with regard to any clause preceding section 17, the meeting proceeded to consider the remark of the committee as to that section. Clause 3 thereof states that no creditor shall vote at the first meeting of creditors in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained; and in reference to that the committee remarked—"This clause would seem to bar the claim of a consignee of goods not realized on which advances had been made, but which advances it was evident would not be covered by proceeds of goods. The following clause, however, provides for the proof of such debts in the [illegible] prescribed manner.' This manner, it [illegible] be defined in the rules of the Court under [illegible]ill be worked; section 45 also provides for [illegible] creditors at a distance." The committee [illegible]ed no resolution regarding this clause. [illegible] thought they should have some resolution [illegible]his, for it seemed dangerous, as a merchant [illegible]afts which he knew from a telegram were [illegible]ill could not vote at the meeting. [illegible]n said he was not sure a statement by tele- [illegible]stitute a claim, but that clause 43 provided [illegible]—such a creditor might not vote at the first meeting, but his claim would be met by the trustee.

Mr. Kittredge replied that the important thing was to enable European firms who had redrafts sure to be received to appear at the first meeting and vote in the appointment of a trustee. Otherwise a native firm which failed and against which there were redrafts coming might hold its meeting before the arrival of the mail and appoint any one they chose as trustee.

Mr. Bright remarked that redrafts would come in under clause 4 of section 17, which said—"A secured creditor shall, for the purpose of voting, be deemed to be a creditor only in respect of the balance, if any, due to him after deducting the value of his security; and the amount of such balance shall, until the security be realized, be determined in the prescribed manner." It was explained in the following clause—"A 'secured creditor' shall in this Act mean any creditor holding any mortgage, charge, or lien on the insolvent's estate, or any part thereof, as security for a debt due to him." If the debt were secured it would come in under that and advances were always secured to some extent. Section 43 also provided for redrafts in this way:—"In the calculation and distribution of a dividend it shall be obligatory on the trustee to make provision for debts provable in insolvency appearing from the insolvent's statements, or otherwise, to be due to persons resident in places so distant from the place where the trustee is acting, that in the ordinary course of communication they have not had sufficient time to tender their proofs, or to establish them if disputed, and also for debts provable in insolvency, the subject of claims not yet determined."

Mr. Kittredge said no doubt the committee had passed over this matter in the belief that redrafts were "secured," but he thought this was a dangerous point, as it was not plain what was the meaning of clauses 2 and 3—"No person shall be entitled to vote as a creditor unless at or previously to the meeting he has in the prescribed manner proved a debt provable under the insolvency to be due to him. No creditor shall vote at the said meeting in respect of any unliquidated or contingent debt, or any debt the value of which is not ascertained." The results might be serious during a panic like that of October, November, and December last when so many redrafts fell due, and if they could not get something to meet that it was enough to condemn the whole bill. He afterwards, on the suggestion of the chairman, drew out a resolution, which was carried, as follows:—

"That clause 3 of section 17 be so changed as to admit of the voting of persons or firms who will have claims on any consignment sent through them, the accounts of which are not yet closed."

APPOINTMENT OF THE TRUSTEE.

The next section referred to by the committee was 19, which provides—"The appointment of a trustee shall be reported to the Court, and the Court, upon being satisfied that the requisite security has been entered into by him, shall give a certificate declaring him to be trustee of the insolvency named in the certificate: such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the appointment of the trustee, and such appointment shall date from the date of the certificate. When the registrar holds the office of trustee, or when the trustee is changed, a like certificate of the Court may be made declaring the person therein named to be trustee, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the person therein named being trustee." With regard to that the committee said—"An irregular resolution appointing a trustee might be passed and room given for a renewal of the practices which took place under Act XXVIII. Previous to the appointment of a trustee the property of the insolvent is vested in the registrar, under section 18." And then they suggested the following resolution—"That in section 19, after the words 'security has been entered into by him,' the following words be inserted, 'and on production of a certificate from the registrar of his election in regular form to the office of trustee.'"

Mr. Bickerdike (Messrs. Knoop & Co.) said it appeared the trustee might be appointed at the first meeting of creditors if he were considered "a fit and proper person," and that the Court had only to do with the security. Now, though he would be far from saying that every insolvent would be actuated by dishonest motives, still there were in this country men who would set themselves down to see how they could best carry out the Act for their own interests without regard to their creditors. The first thing such a man would do would be to enquire how he might get a trustee appointed who would be of his way of thinking. By fictitious entries in one way or other he would contrive to get a meeting together so as to have a majority of votes in his favour. In this manner a trustee would be appointed who would deal as he pleased with the estate. The power in the hands of the trustee would be enormous and, with that in the hands of a dishonest trustee, it did not appear to him that the creditors would have very much satisfaction. Though he himself questioned very much the wisdom of having any estates wound up in this manner, especially under the part of this bill which was called the "winding up of estates by arrangement," he was of opinion that where the trustee had such enormous powers, every effort should be made to get persons worthy of the post. Therefore he would suggest that something be inserted to the effect that no person should be appointed a trustee who had not got a license to act as such. That would not meet all the requirements in this country as winding up estates by trustees, but perhaps it would be a step in the way of caution.

Mr. Kittredge thought that if they were to accept the principle that the creditors were to appoint the trustee, they must accept the risk and could not have the security provided in the old Act.

Mr. Lang said he thought the principle was most excellent.

Mr. Kittredge replied that he was not discussing the principle at all.

Mr. Bright thought the point Mr. Bickerdike had brought up was important, but that the plan by which that gentleman had proposed to meet it was not the most advantageous. What he would suggest was that the Chamber should recommend to Government that in passing this Act they should introduce a clause to the effect that the trustee should be nominated, not by the first meeting of creditors but by the Court itself, by which means there would be no fear of that dangerous khutput to which they were so accustomed and by which the trouble of examining the trustee would be saved. The bill proposed that the Court should see only as to the trustee's security; the character of the man had not to be enquired into by the Court, nor did he suppose any particular enquiries would be made as to the right of those who voted or as to whether the man was respectable and had not been appointed by the votes of mothers and grandmothers of insolvents. He therefore ventured to move a resolution, "That the Chamber of Commerce recommends that clause 15 be altered, so that the trustee be appointed by the Court instead of by the creditors."

Mr. Kittredge said he was happy to second this resolution, which he thought met the suggestion of the solicitors and the committee, and would remove any fear of foul play and ensure honest dealing.

Mr. Wilson remarked that the trustee was under the supervision of the Court in the same way as by the Scotch Act upon which the present bill was based—that if the creditors saw a man was elected they could go to the Court and say, "We challenge this man, the vote is not right;" and then there would be a scrutiny of the votes. The orders of the Court would doubtless provide for that. He thought the days of official liquidators were numbered: they were so at home, and he hoped they would be so here, for it had been found that for the really beneficial winding-up of an estate the benefit of the assistance of the creditors must be got. In the report of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which he had just seen the other day, it was stated at a meeting in Bradford that a list of all the creditors who had proved their debts must be circulated seven days beforehand, so that the creditors could all see what they had to do, and could, if they so wished, challenge any debt at once. He thought that if that was necessary in England it must be still more desirable here. The point was to see that all the creditors voting at the meeting were *bona fide* creditors, and if they got that he thought the Court had no right to interfere with the winding-up of the estate as the creditors thought fit. If anything could be done embodying the views of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at home, it would in his opinion be very useful.

Mr. Kittredge remarked that clause 19 gave power to the Court only as to the trustees' security, so that the creditors might take a nominal security and go to the Court, which had no discretion except as to seeing the security had been got.

The Chairman remarked that if Mr. Kittredge had read the proposal on section 19 he would have found it proposed that a certificate should be got from the registrar to show that the trustee had been appointed in regular form, and he thought that with that restriction and one such as Mr. Wilson proposed the difficulty would be met. Mr. Bickerdike, he thought, forgot that the people interested in estates were those at the meeting. He said there would be deception: but who would be deceived?—those present. The people at the [illegible] were the creditors and they wanted the estate [illegible] that was the principle of the Act—to [illegible]ation of estates and that by [illegible]inclined to agree wit[illegible]ould like to see [illegible]thought that under [illegible]mittee and the [illegible]ld meet all the [illegible]t to put a resolution to [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] & Co) said a resolution might be [illegible]ment to rescind the provision for the appointment of trustee at the first meeting of creditors and [illegible]provision to allow the creditors to nominate a trustee whose appointment should be considered by the Court on all points. It would be better, he thought, if the creditors could object to the appointment at first, than if they had to wait till the trustee did something wrong and then apply for his removal.

Mr. Kittredge remarked that the terms of Act 28 of 1865 were far superior to those of this bill, for that Act provided with regard to an application to the Court to wind up estates:—"Every such application shall be in the form of a petition, and shall be verified by the petitioner in like manner as plaints are required to be verified by Act 8 of 1859; and on hearing such petition, if the Court shall be satisfied that the resolutions were duly carried, and that their terms are reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors under the estate, it shall confirm or modify the same as it shall deem fit, and shall make order accordingly, and in such order shall give such directions as to the management of the estate and the advertisement of such order as it shall deem expedient."

Mr. Bright said Mr. Wilson thought it would do to say the Act would be put right by the rules of the Court, but that he did not see they should approve of an act in the hope that the rules and practice of Court would make it harmless.

Mr. Wilson—Mr. Bright will allow me to say I approve of the bill.

Mr. Bright—But the question is as to the opinion of the Chamber and not of Mr. Wilson. He says the rules of Court will put the Act right, but we don't even know there will be any rules.

Mr. Bythell then moved this resolution—

"That in place of section 19 a section be inserted making the appointment of trustee unconditionally subject to the approval of the Court."

Personally, he said, he approved of the appointment by the Court, but as a majority of the Chamber had voted for the principle he thought it would be better for the minority to get the clause amended rather than bring forward a motion which would be outvoted.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Bright was then put to the meeting and lost, and Mr. Bythell's was afterwards carried.

THE POWERS OF THE TRUSTEE.

Section 26 states the powers of the trustee, and amongst the eig[illegible] clauses, No. 6 gives him power "to sell all the property of the insolvent (including the good will of the business, if any, and the book-debts due, or growing due, to the insolvent) by public auction or private contract, with power, if he thinks fit, to transfer the whole thereof to any person or company, or to sell the same in parcels." Section 28 states the powers of the trustee when he has the sanction of the committee of inspection. With regard to section 26 the committee remarked:—"It is matter for consideration whether the powers given under clause 6 of this section should not be exercised by the trustee under the sanction of the committee of inspection, seeing how important their powers are, amounting to nothing less than selling all the property of the insolvent. This power is given to the trustee under the English Act, and if sworn accountants licensed or recognized by the Court are only to be eligible as trustees, it may be safe to allow the clause to stand as it is. If not, then the clause should be No. 6 of section 28." The Committee therefore suggested the following resolution:—

"That clause No. 6 of section 26 come under section 28, and be numbered clause 6 under that section, and that clauses 7 and 8 of section 26 become clauses 6 and 7 of the section respectively."

The Chairman said the proposal of the committee was that a section should be introduced under section 28, which stated the things the trustee might do with the sanction of the committee of inspection. It was merely limiting his power a little—taking the power out of the hands of the trustee and vesting them in him under the sanction of the committee of inspection.

Mr. Bythell here made some remarks against the memorandum of the committee, but on its being explained by the Chairman that the resolutions alone would be sent up to Government, the resolution suggested by the committee was on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. Wilson, unanimously passed.

THE INCOME TAX SECTION.

The next remark by the committee was as follows:—"Section 31,—providing for the introduction of a new tax on insolvent estates of 3 per cent. is very objectionable. The administration of justice should be a charge on the public, and it is as improper to levy a percentage on insolvent estates for the payment of officers of the Court as it would be to levy a percentage on a sum sued for in a civil case. The trustee will have to be paid for his services, and section 67 provides for the establishment of a scale of fees of the Court, so that a double charge would seem to be contemplated. No such percentage is provided for under the English Act, and it appears unworthy of the Indian Government to attempt to smuggle in a new tax in this way, more especially a tax falling on men who have been unlucky enough to make a bad debt." They therefore suggested the following resolution:—

"That the first part of section 31 be altered as follows—'The trustee shall from time to time pay all sums recovered by him under this Act into the General or District Treasury, or into such bank as the majority of the creditors in number and value at any general meeting appoint. If the trustee shall,' &c. Further, that the words from 'any trustee failing to deduct and pay,' down to the words 'expenses of working this Act,' be omitted."

The Chairman said he thought they need not have much discussion on this point. This was a new principle introduced and, he thought, an unmeaning one, which would be a hardship on those who had already suffered. The resolution suggested by the committee was to the effect that this tax be omitted from the bill, and he moved the adoption thereof.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wilson and carried.

ASSISTANTS' SALARIES.

Section 33 was the next referred to. It provides for preferential debts in these two clauses:—"(1) All local rates due from him at the date of the order of adjudication, and having become due and payable within twelve months next before such time; all assessed taxes, land-tax, and income-tax assessed on him up to the first day of April next before the date of the order of adjudication, and not exceeding in the whole one year's assessment. (2) All wages or salary of any clerk or servant in the employment of the insolvent at the date of the order of adjudication, not exceeding four months' wages or salary, and not exceeding five hundred rupees; all wages of any labourer or workman in the employment of the insolvent at the date of the order of adjudication, and not exceeding two months' wages." The Committee's remarks thereon were as follows:—"This section might, we think, stand, as far as clause 1 is concerned, except in respect of income tax. The insolvent can have no income, and it is surely unworthy of Government to seek to benefit by any return the insolvent may have made of his income, but which subsequent events proved to be false and erroneous. The same provision exists in the English Act, but it does not seem equitable. Clause 2.—This is a copy of the English Act, but circumstances in India appear to render its application unfair. In the case of the insolvency of an European firm with highly paid European assistants it would be unfair and lead to many evil results to discharge such assistants with Rs. 500." They therefore suggested the following resolution:—"That in clause 1 of section 33 the words 'and income tax,' and in clause 2, the words 'and not exceeding five hundred rupees' be omitted."

The Chairman said the committee seemed to have considered that if a man was bankrupt he could not have any income, and that it was a hardship that the estate should be compelled to pay income tax in preference to other debts. This however was an unimportant matter, and he thought they had better pass it over, in the hope that they would have no more income taxes. (Hear, hear). The next part of the resolution was, however, of importance. The committee had considered that the second clause might work as a hardship here with high paid assistants, for native clerks with Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 a month would get a full four months' salary, but the European assistant with Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month would only receive one months salary and be cast adrift a homeless wanderer, he supposed, in Bombay, having to find his own passage home. The committee therefore proposed that the clause should give a preferential claim for four months' salary.

Mr. Maxwell then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Lang and carried,—

"That in clause 2 of section 33 the words 'and not exceeding five hundred rupees' be omitted."

CLAIMS FOR RENT.

Section 35 is to the following effect:—"The landlord or other person to whom any rent is due from the insolvent may at any time, either before or after the commencement of the insolvency, distrain upon the goods or effects of the insolvent for the rent due to him from the insolvent. If such distress for rent be levied after the commencement of the insolvency, it shall be available only for one year's rent accrued due prior to the date of the order of adjudication, but the landlord or other person to whom the rent may be due from the insolvent may prove under the insolvency for the overplus due for which the distress may not have been available." With regard to that the committee observed—"This also is a copy of the English Act. But in India house rent is paid monthly, and it is at the landlord's own option not to distrain or otherwise enforce payment of rent when due. In England and Scotland rent is usually paid at the end of every six months. We accordingly suggest [illegible] lation:—

"That in section 35 for the words 'one [illegible] accrued' be substituted the words 'one m[illegible] accrued.'"

The Chairman remarked that it was the landlord's fault if he allowed twelve instalments to fall in arrear as he could at any time distrain or turn the tenant out.

On the motion of Mr. Walker, (Messrs. Lyon & Co.) seconded by Mr. Lang, the resolution suggested by the committee was adopted.

THE EIGHT ANNAS PROVISION.

With regard to section 49, which provides that an insolvent shall not be discharged within three years, unless he has paid eight annas per rupee or obtained the consent of his creditors, the committee said:—"It is not, we presume, contemplated that the insolvent cannot obtain a discharge unless his estates pay 8 annas per rupee, plus 3 per cent. to Government, and all charges of liquidation. If the estate shows 8 annas per rupee, less above charges, it is presumed it is intended to give the insolvent his discharge. The English Act provides for 10s. in the pound, and charges, but there is no claim for 3 per cent. addition to Government. If this claim be adhered to, then the alterations set forth in the following resolution would become advisable." They therefore suggested this resolution:—

"That in section 49 after the words 'a dividend of not less than 8 annas in the rupee,' the words 'less 3 per cent in the insolvent's estate claimed by Government and all expenses of liquidation' be inserted."

Mr. Bickerdike remarked that they should draw attention to the income tax in strong terms, as it seemed an absurdity that Government should, while speaking of liquidating an estate cheaply, impose upon it a tax of three per cent.

The Chairman—I think you will find it strong enough—the committee speak of "smuggling."

Mr. Bickerdike—It did not strike me as strong.

The Chairman—I thought it so strong, that I objected to it. There is a very general feeling about that.

The resolution was then passed over, the previous one being considered sufficient as to the income tax.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.

The next resolution was with regard to section 113, which states:—"Where any dividends remain unclaimed for five years, then and in every such case the same shall be deemed vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall be disposed of as the Governor General of India in Council directs." In reference to that the committee said—"Under the English Act the Lord Chancellor has power after the five years have elapsed, for any reason appearing to him sufficient to cause previously unclaimed dividends then for the first time claimed, and which have passed into the hands of the Crown, to be paid to the claimant out of money provided by Parliament,—why should the Indian Government be more grasping?" They therefore suggested this resolution:—

"That in section 113 after the words 'as the Governor General in India may direct,' the following words be inserted—'Provided that at any time after such vesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts or other officials specified in section 60 of this Act, may by reason of the disability or absence beyond seas, of the person entitled to the sum so vested, or for any other reason appearing to them sufficient, direct that the said sum shall be repaid out of money provided by the Governor General of India in Council.'"

This resolution was at once carried.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The Chairman remarked that after what they had seen in the debate, and seeing the anxiety of the committee to meet the views of every one and do what was good for the trade, the Chamber might trust them to give expression to the opinion of all the members, including those of the minority. He therefore proposed:—

"That it be left to the committee to draw up a memorial to Government with reference to the proposed Insolvency Act, based on the resolutions that have been passed and the opinions of the members expressed orally and in writing."

Mr. Kittredge said he could not concur with all the Chairman had said, for he did not think the minority had got fair treatment. He had given notice of another resolution, but would not bring that forward now; a number who were strongly in favour of the views of the minority were not present.

The resolution proposed by the Chairman was then passed.

STEAMERS' SHIPPING ORDERS.

Mr. Bythell then drew attention to the new clauses being insertedin bills of lading of some steamers *via* the Suez Canal, and the matter was referred to the committee.

The meeting then separated.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN T. H. B. BROOKE, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, proceeds to Europe next month on two years' medical leave.—*Central India Times*, Jan. 28.

ANOTHER murder has been committed in Vizagapatam. On Christmas eve a native man trampled his wife to death because he suspected her of carrying on an intrigue with another man.—*Madras Times.*

DEATHS OF RACE HORSES.—We hear that the well-known race horse Erl King, late Zuyder Zee, lately finished his career very suddenly, having met with an accident in Assam. He was destroyed at once. We also hear that Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have had the misfortune to lose one of their imported English horses (Expansion) who also met with an accident, and was destroyed.—*Englishman.*

MISS MILMAN'S "AT HOME."—Miss Milman's "At Home" was largely attended on Wednesday last, and represented all classes of the local community. His Excellency the Viceroy was present. The Bishop was extremely kind and affable to all the guests. We heartily thank his Lordship for this yearly social reunion, and the consequent promotion of good feelings among the various races.—*Indian Mirror*, Jan. 27.

DR. AND MRS. MURRAY MITCHELL'S CONVERSAZIONE.—We learn that Doctor Murray Mitchell, and his esteemed lady, held a *Conversazione* at 20, Cornwallis Square, on Monday evening. There was a large number of European gentlemen present, as well as a few members of the native community. Among these were the Hon'ble W. Robinson, the Hon'ble R.B. Chapman, Mr. C.U. Aitchison, C.S.I., Revs. J. Long and Robson, and Rajah Kalikrishna Deb Bahadoor, &c. &c. The concert was excellent. The company broke up at midnight.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan. 28.

AGE OF ADMISSION TO THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—We agree so far with the views of our correspondent "S. P. C." that a stringent limit to the age at which candidates can be admitted into the Uncovenanted Service is not suited to the present circumstances of the country. But the objections to such a limit are entirely connected with the position of education in India. Physical circumstances point to the necessity quite as forcibly in England. The late order of Government on the subject, however, does not insist upon the rule being invariably followed; and we have no doubt that in practice the exceptions allowed will be pretty numerous. That some such rule should be eventually established, is essential to both efficiency and economy in the public service.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY NOTES FROM BENGAL.—We understand that there will be a good many changes, by the commencement of next hot season, in the Military Accounts Department of Bengal. Colonel Mundy, Presidency Paymaster, intends proceeding to England, on furlough; Major Harrison, first Pay-examiner, also goes home on furlough; and Colonel Osborn, the second examiner, is expected to take leave. About the same time Colonel Hill, the Military Accountant, may perhaps leave for a few months. Captain Carter, Deputy Paymaster of the Sirhind Circle at Umballah, is, it is reported about to obtain sick leave to England; and it appears doubtful whether General Broome's state of health will permit his resuming his duties as Controller-General of Military Expenditure on the expiry of his present leave, which extends to 1st May next. Altogether, a considerable exodus appears likely within the next three or four months; and there may be a difficulty in filling up the different vacant appointments from the present limited number of assistants in the Pay Department, without bringing in, temporarily, some out-siders.—*Indian Daily News*, Jan 28.

A BRUTAL ATTACK.—The *Indian Mirror* reports that at 6 P.M. on Tuesday (Jan. 24) a brutal and most cowardly assault was committed on the person of Mr. Vaughan, the well-known missionary of the Church Missionary Society, in front of the Calcutta University building. It would seem that "as Mr. Vaughan was preaching, in company with a native catechist, in the College Street, a gang of about a dozen half-drunk young men, evidently belonging to the class whom we described of late as represented by the typical Thunda Ghose, suddenly snatched the reverend gentleman's walking stick from behind, and began to insult him, and strike him in the most cruel manner. Attacked on all sides, and finding resistance useless, he ran away, and took shelter in the house of Baboo Shama Churn Dey, in the neighbourhood. No policemen were on the spot; and when three constables did come, the young men, true to the instinct of all cowards, beat a precipitate retreat. We hope the wretches will soon be found out, and a severe example be made of them by the magistrate of police. We are glad to learn that Brahmo gentlemen who were at hand, and who have reported to us this painful case, rendered as much assistance to Mr. Vaughan as was possible under the circumstances."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Edward Smith, F.R.S., Medical Officer to the Poor-law Board of Great Britain, in his work "On Consumption," writes: "We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light-Brown Oil supplied by Dr. de Jongh. It has long been our practice, when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[illegible]l met at Government House, Calcutta, on [illegible]

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the final report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners be taken into consideration. In doing so he spoke of the grand scheme of consolidation which was now in progress, and of which the present measure was a part. The new bill repealed four Acts, and consolidated them into one; and the effect of the consolidation was a simplification of the law, an effect which was most desirable. Thus, the present measure aimed not only at consolidation, but at a simplification of the whole English law on the subject. The hon'ble member then alluded to the office of Coroner, and observed that it was one of the oldest and most antiquated offices, dating so far back as the fourth year of the reign of Edward I. The Coroner had had various duties to perform, and had been vested with various powers, one of them being to find deodands. The hon'ble member then made some remarks on the theory of deodands and the law of England as bearing on the subject; and he concluded this part of the subject by observing that the present measure would have the effect of taking away all such jurisdiction from the Coroner, and doing away with the old and antiquated law of England on the subject. He then passed to another subject. In several quarters it had been remarked that the Council were over-legislating and passing bills with undue haste. He denied this, and observed that instead of extending the law, they were simply consolidating and repealing the old Acts and Regulations. The law a few years back was in such a state of confusion that it was hardly possible to administer justice; and therefore the work of the Council had substantially been to bring the law to a better condition, and to reduce it to a small compass. In proof of this, he laid on the table five volumes of Theobald's Acts, and asked the members to judge for themselves. He also laid on the table three volumes of unrepealed Acts, and said that in course of time they would be reduced to much smaller dimensions. Then, it had also been remarked that when a law is made it should last for good, and that no alterations or amendments should be made. He likened the law to a railway, and observed that as the railway required repairs, so also the law required repairs. Although the wear-and-tear in law was not so great as that in the railway, yet he thought that some weak points in law often cropped up which required attention. Then, again, some important questions are sometimes raised, and the law is found defective in some points; therefore it was the duty of the Council to attend to those defects. As material works required persons to look after their improvement, so he thought the law should have a set of persons to attend to its requirements. The public, however, did not seem to be aware of this. The hon'ble member then proposed that the bill be passed. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved that the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by a Court be taken into consideration. In doing so, he said that this measure formed part of the grand scheme of consolidation which his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen had in view. The bill reduced eight enactments and parts of two others into one. He then alluded to a few verbal amendments made by the select committee, and moved that the bill as amended be passed. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Chapman be added to the select committee on the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter; also that the Hon'ble Messrs. Robinson and Inglis be added to the select committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency, and Partnership; and also that the Hon'ble Mr. Robinson be added to the select committee on the Bill for the registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs. The motions were put and carried.

The Council then adjourned to Friday next.—*Englishman.*

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

IT is reported from Brussels that Count Bismarck "is trying to form a peace league between England, Austria, and Germany."

A German communiqué declares that the *New York Times'* report of an interview with Queen Augusta of Prussia is "a pure invention."

The correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* in Paris, writing on the 27th, says that during that week twelve hundred soldiers had been frozen to death in the trenches.

It is stated in a *Manchester Guardian* telegram that the *Journal Officiel* of Paris of the 31st contains a proclamation from General Trochu accusing the garrison of Mont Avron of contemptible cowardice.

On the 21st ult. fifty-six carriages were employed in conveying German wounded to Chatenois; and it is said that on arrival it was found that almost all the occupants were frozen to death.

Private letters from General Garibaldi were received in England on Jan. 4. In one of them he remarks, "If Paris falls, that is not France." In another letter he expresses himself satisfied that, in the end, the French cause will be triumphant.

The Bordeaux Government has issued a decree appealing to all persons who are able to do so to pay the full year's taxes in advance at once, and those who are not able to pay all, to pay as much as they can, in order to enable the Government to meet the heavy outlay for the war.

The *New Free Press* of Vienna states that the Emperor Napoleon was desirous of issuing a manifesto to the French people from Wilhelmshöhe, but was restrained from so doing by the Prussian Government, which considered such a step incompatible with his position as a prisoner.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that at Vienna M. Thiers happened to stay at the same hotel with M. Ranke. The two historians dined together, and M. Thiers put the question:—"Against whom does Germany in fact fight at this moment?" "Against Louis XIV.," answered M. Ranke. M. Thiers did not reply.

With regard to the fighting on the 23rd ult., King William telegraphed to the Queen:—"In reply to your question, the 8th Corps lost on the 23rd of December one officer killed and twenty-eight wounded. Among the latter was a Protestant clergyman. Seventy-nine men were killed and 598 wounded. Thus, God be praised, the loss was moderate, considering the severity of the action."

A manufacturer in Hamburg was lately giving his partner, then residing in London, some information concerning the progress of their business. As he was sealing his letter the news of the taking of Orleans was announced to him, and he added a postscript in these words (alluding to the evacuation of the city by the French), "All out of Orleans." The recipient of the letter instantly telegraphed back—"Seven bales of Orleans are on the way."

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been "interviewing" Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans. The Bishop has the meanest possible opinion of M. Gambetta. He considers him "an empty demagogue," and as for MM. Crémieux and Glais-Bizoin, they are simply "two poor old men." "Peace should be made instantly," the Bishop holds, and this, he says, is also "the universal wish among all our inhabitants, except a few bloodthirsty democrats."

Mr. Frederick Gonner Worth, the Englishman who was taken prisoner by the Germans on the 27th of Oct. last, is still confined in prison at Cologne. His friends, fearing that he would be detained over Christmas, forwarded to him a little wine and Christmas cheer, to the care of the Governor of Cologne, requesting that functionary to kindly allow Mr. Worth to have it. This, it is stated, was refused. No one knows what Mr. Worth is confined for, or when he is likely to be set at liberty.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that a story which has been going about the clubs for some time strangely illustrates the extreme want of officers in the Loire armies. A young gentleman of Irish family, lately a cadet at Woolwich, with not long to wait for his commission, took it into his head that it was a pity to lose so much good fighting as he lately was daily hearing of. So one night he was wanted at tattoo and not to be found. Nor was he heard of for some days, and then only because he wrote of his having departed to join General d'Aurelles. Since then various accounts have been received of and from him. He has served in the Army of the Loire, but succeeded in proving his military education to the satisfaction of Gambetta's bureau, and was forthwith gazetted as a captain of artillery.

A correspondent at Lille of the *Indépendance Belge*, gives an unfavourable account of the spirit of the northern French peasantry. The Uhlans, he says, are amusing themselves after their manner, sauntering along the high roads once styled imperial, and condescending from time to time to swallow the schnapps humbly offered them by the innkeeper, hat in hand. For such is the unutterable baseness of these "good vulgars" that the enemy is better treated by them than the poor brave soldier who risks his life to accomplish the sacred duty of defending his native soil. I have dozens of letters in which the Mobilisés devote to public contempt and the vengeance of the laws while villages in which they have been left to die of cold, hunger and thirst. Spurious letters have been deceived by false information, or their ambush betrayed to German soldiers for money. There is the poisonous fruit of twenty years of despotism, hypocrisy, and ignorance.

The French military authorities are said to have published a sort of pamphlet of instructions, which they invite every officer of Mobiles to study attentively. On the title-page is a sort of *eroquis* supposed to represent the march of the Prussian troops. First of all, the intelligent officer is requested to remark that, as soon as he sees three Uhlans appear, this is an infallible sign that some twenty or thirty are about 800 yards in rear. Again, when he perceives twenty or thirty, he should conclude that a detachment of cavalry is close at their heels. Finally, should he see a detachment, he is at once to expect the appearance of a division or a brigade. He is further to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the fact that the Prussian troops always advance in echelon, and that their flanks are invariably protected by Uhlans, who keep up the connection between the various corps, and so enable them at need to concentrate large bodies upon any given spot. The Mobile officer is told to go and do likewise.

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A proclamation in Hamburg was lately giving his partner, then residing in London, some information concerning the progress of their business. As he was sealing his letter the news of the taking of Orleans was announced to him, and he added a postscript in these words (alluding to the evacuation of the city by the French), "All out of Orleans." The recipient of the letter instantly telegraphed back—"Seven bales of Orleans are on the way."

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been "interviewing" Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans. The Bishop has the meanest possible opinion of M. Gambetta. He considers him "an empty demagogue," and as for MM. Crémieux and Glais-Bizoin, they are simply "two poor old men." "Peace should be made instantly," the Bishop holds, and this, he says, is also "the universal wish among all our inhabitants, except a few bloodthirsty democrats."

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